

FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR

1962

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. L. SNOWDEN, F.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

M.O.H. Al Kent '62 - Farnborough, Farnham,
Aldershot, Frinton & Canterbury

Dr. much CSOT 28/8/64 1 JUN 1964



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Chairman of Council :

Councillor MRS. P. E. MOSES, J.P., M.Sc.

Vice Chairman of Council :

Councillor LT. COL. R. de B. DEVEREUX.

Members of Health Committee :

Councillor H. A. CARPENTER (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. G. I. BENNETT

Councillor Mrs. J. G. COLE

Councillor R. HUDSON

Councillor W. J. NEEDHAM

Councillor H. J. WHITE

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF
(With Qualifications)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC CLEANSING

H. L. SNOWDEN

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors' Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke
Inspector.

Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute of
Public Health and Hygiene.

Building Inspector's Certificate,
Institution of Municipal Engineers.

Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. ASTIN

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors' Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

A. G. BELL

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors' Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector

CHIEF CLERK

W. G. HOWE. (Inter. D.M.A.)

CLERKS:

MISS J. M. CREBBIN (To 31.12.62)
MRS. M. G. STONER (To 9. 2. 62)
MRS. A. BELL (From 13. 3. 62)

GENERAL ASSISTANT

R. ENTICKNAP

RODENT OPERATOR

A. E. SCOTT

REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1962.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Alexandra Road,
Farnborough, Hants.

Tel : Farnborough 1400

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the Annual Report for 1962, prepared according to the directions of the Minister of Health.

Points of interest in the vital statistical figures are an increase of 700 in the estimated mid-year population accompanied by an increased birth rate, a reduction in the death rate and an increase in the infant mortality rate although the latter is still a little below the national rate. The incidence of infectious diseases apart from 106 cases of measles was extremely low. No case of poliomyelitis nor of diphtheria was reported.

In July 1962 there was published the official Report on "The Conduct of the Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom and the Results achieved after 5 years". These studies were carried out in three areas - the Borough of Watford, the Isle of Anglesey and the Burgh of Kilmarnock. For five years one part per million of fluoride has been added to the water supplies of these areas. Each year a dental examination has been carried out on a representative sample of children and the findings compared with those of similar examinations of children living in three "control" areas, that is, areas comparable in size, general socio-economic level and in the same parts of the country as the study areas. The results showed that among the children who have grown up in the fluoridated areas the incidence of dental decay was only half of that which was found in the children living in the control areas, and confirmed that fluoridation of public water supplies is a practical, effective and harmless public health measure. In December 1962 the Minister of Health announced in the House of Commons support for fluoridation and has authorised local health authorities to proceed with the introduction of fluoridation schemes in their areas.

The need for fluoridation arises from the wide prevalence of dental decay. On average every child in England and Wales has had decay in 5.7 of his 20 baby teeth by the age of five years and in 5.5 of his permanent teeth by the age of twelve. In 1961 in England and Wales 28,596 children under the age of fifteen were supplied with dentures during that year.

In Hampshire in 1961 only one out of every 62 children had no decayed permanent teeth by the age of fourteen years.

As in previous years the routine work of protecting young children against the preventible diseases of smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis continued to be carried out and thanks are due to the private medical practitioners for their help in this connection.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and help, to Mr. Snowden, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Health Department for their ready assistance, enabling me to carry out my duties.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J.COUTTS MILNE

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION AVITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area	4,767 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1962)	33,430
Population at Census 1961	31,437
Number of Dwelling Houses (at April 1963)	8,493
Rateable Value .. (1st April 1963)	£1,183,936
	(1st April 1962) £526,731
Rates in the £ .. (1st April 1963)	8/8d
	(1st April 1962) 20/4d
Product of a Penny Rate (1st April 1963)	£5,625
	(1st April 1962) £2151.6.10d

Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population figure for 1962 is 33,430 showing an increase of 700 over the estimate for the previous year. Leaflet number four issued early in 1963 by the General Register Office in advance of the full census report contains tables for the County of Hampshire of the census figures of population, private households and dwellings by wards and parishes. In Farnborough at the census there were 28,516 persons enumerated in 8,901 private households which occupied 41,312 rooms. There were 8,793 structurely separate dwellings. The number of dwellings has risen by 58 per cent since 1951. The increase in population has been in the North and West wards, by about 70 per cent in the latter ward, the south ward on the other hand has shown a reduction of some 1,300 persons, presumably the result of movement of the military population.

Stanley Alderson in a Penguin special on Housing in Britain in the Sixties series says that the difference between the number of dwellings (defined as a building or part of a building which provides separate living quarters) and the number of households gives the measure of over-crowding. Farnborough had 108 more households than dwellings but this does not give a true picture as it takes no account of shared accommodation e.g. families living with parents, if they all take meals together as a private household is defined as "comprising one person living alone or a group of persons living together, partaking of meals prepared together and benefiting from a common housekeeping".

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	359	371	730
Illegitimate	10	18	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	369	389	758
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth rate per 1,000 population (Live Births)	22.37	(Standardised)
" " " "	" "	22.37 (Crude)
National rate	" "	18.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	.. ..	3.7%

Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	7	13
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	7	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still Births)	.. .. .. ..	10.8
National still birth	.. .. .. ..	18.1

Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	365	378	743
Illegitimate	10	18	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	375	396	771
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate

On an average two births occurred every day of 1962 in Farnborough. Over the past decade the birth rate has shown a sustained rise and has remained consistently higher than the national rate. It is now 22.37, a figure last reached in 1949 and compares with the rate of 21.5 for the previous two years and with 19.2 for the quinquennium 1951-55 and 19.5 for 1956-60.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	8	6	14
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	6	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

<u>Comparability factor</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
	1.00	1.59

Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year)

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births	..	19.9
National rate per 1,000 live births	..	20.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000	..	19.2
legitimate births		
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000		
illegitimate births	..	35.7

Neo-Natal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	4	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	4	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neo-Natal (first four weeks) mortality

rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	13.2
National neo-natal rate	..	..	..	15.1
Early neo-natal mortality rate (death under one week)	..	..	..	13.2
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined)	..	..	..	29.8
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..	Nil

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from all causes	116	120	236
Death rate per 1,000 population (standardised)	..	..	11.23
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	..	..	7.06
National rate per 1,000 population	..	..	11.9

The standardised death rate of 11.23 shows a reduction compared with that of 12.5 for 1961 and is a little lower than the national rate; (although the Registrar General has allotted a higher comparability factor than in previous years). The death rate is still within the limit of ten to twelve per 1,000 of the population which the national rate reached in the decade 1920-30, having declined from 14.4 in the decade 1911-20.

It is unlikely that there will be a further reduction until we begin to take seriously those preventable causes of death - accidents on the road and in the home and lung cancer, which as yet we look upon as normal occurrences.

Causes of Death:-

	All Causes		<u>Male</u> 116	<u>Female</u> 120
1.	Tuberculosis respiratory ..	..	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis (other) ..	..	-	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease ..	..	-	-
4.	Diphtheria ..	..	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough ..	..	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections ..	..	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	-	-
8.	Measles ..	..	-	-
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases -			-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	4	-	-
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	6	1	-
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	-	5	-
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ..	-	1	-
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	12	14	-
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	-	1	-
16.	Diabetes ..	-	1	-
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	12	13	-
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina ..	27	24	-
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	1	4	-
20.	Other Heart Disease ..	8	12	-
21.	Other Circulatory Disease ..	5	8	-
22.	Influenza ..	1	1	-
23.	Pneumonia ..	7	10	-
24.	Bronchitis ..	9	3	-
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	-	-
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	3	2	-
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	-	-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	1	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations ..	1	-	-
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	8	10	-
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1	2	-
34.	All other Accidents ..	6	6	-
35.	Suicide ..	1	1	-
36.	Homicide and Operations of War ..	-	-	-

The commonest causes of death as usual were diseases of the circulatory system, followed by cancers and then by vascular lesions affecting the nervous system. Lung Cancer accounted for seven deaths compared with eighteen in 1961 and ten in 1960.

In March 1962 the Report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking and Health was published and since then health authorities have continued to drive home the lesson that smoking cigarettes is a dangerous and for many a deadly habit.

In 1961 in this country 19,460 men and 3,350 women died from lung cancer. Lung cancer deaths account for 25 per cent of all cancer deaths as contrasted with 4 per cent 30 years ago. Most doctors now accept that there is a causal relationship between smoking and lung cancer and since 1951 one in three doctors who used to smoke have given up the habit; 54 per cent are non-smokers compared with 24 per cent of all men and only 29 per cent smoke cigarettes compared with 54 per cent of all men.

So far there has been little national effort to publicise the dangers of cigarette smoking and it is doubtful whether restricting cigarette commercials on Independent T.V. until after 9 p.m. has had much effect. The unwillingness of the poster advertising industry to accept for display certain Ministry of Health posters as being likely to cause undue alarm can only be deprecated.

One may ask what effect has the Royal College of Physicians' Report had on smoking. An article in the Sunday Times headed "The Scare which went up in Smoke" says that smokers have short memories. The immediate effect was a drop of 3/- in tobacco shares and of 20 per cent in retail sales. A month later the position was much as before. The Report's main effect has been to accelerate a change in smoking habits to tipped cigarettes. In 1955 only 2 per cent were tipped but in 1962 twenty six per cent were tipped. Apart from filters, cigars have benefited enormously, sales going up by almost a quarter.

SECTION B

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

District Health Sub Committee

Certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946 have been devolved by the County Council upon a specially appointed District Health Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee consists of representatives of the County Council, District Council, voluntary organisations and other bodies concerned with the Health and allied services. The functions mainly devolved are day nurseries, ante-natal and post natal clinics, child welfare centres, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation and home help service.

Meetings of the Sub-Committee are held quarterly - ensuring that local needs of the personal health services are kept under review.

* Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is maintained by the County Council. A sub-depot with one large ambulance and one utilecon ambulance is stationed at Farnborough and this is controlled from the Aldershot Ambulance Station. All enquiries should be made to the Superintendent Driver at Aldershot. (Telephone Aldershot 22244).

* Child Welfare Centres

Doctor Attends

Cove	Each Session	St. Christopher's Church Hall. Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.
Farnborough	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesdays only	St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queens Road. Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.
Jubilee Hall	Each session	Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road. (Nr. Railway Station) 1st & 3rd Fridays at 2 p.m.
Fox Lane Estate	Each session	All Saints Church Hall, Fernhill Road. 1st & 3rd Mondays at 2 p.m.
Marlborough Lines	2nd & 4th Monday in each month.	Every Monday at 2 p.m.
Methodist Hall	2nd & 4th Thursday in each month.	Methodist Hall, Cove Road. Every Thursday at 2 p.m.

OTHER COUNTY CLINICS

* Dental Clinic (for school and pre-school children,
expectant and nursing mothers).

Dental Clinic,
Cove Manor County Junior
School. Daily, Monday to Friday, all
day, and alternate Saturdays.
(Attendance by appointment only)

Mobile Dental Clinic at Schools in Farnborough as required.

* Child Guidance

Manor Park Health Clinic,
Manor Park House,
Aldershot. Alternate Monday mornings.
Every Friday - all day.
(By appointment only).

* Minor Ailments Clinic (for school and
pre-school children).

St. Mark's Church Rooms,
Farnborough. Held every Tuesday morning at
9.30 a.m. (except during school
summer holidays).
(No appointment necessary).

* Speech Clinic

School Clinic,
St. George's Road East,
Aldershot. Every Tuesday, Wednesday and
Friday all day.
(By appointment only).

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CLINICS

Eye Clinic

This is now a Regional Hospital Board responsibility administered by the County Council.

Aldershot General Hospital,
St. George's Road,
Aldershot.

Every Thursday afternoon
(By appointment only)

Orthopaedic Clinic

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility and administered by the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital Management Committee. This clinic is now held at the School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot.

Surgeon's Clinic
Remedial Clinic

1st. Tuesday morning in each month.
Every Tuesday, Wednesday
and Friday - All day.

Chest Clinic

This is now controlled by the Regional Hospital Board in regard to detection and treatment, but the County Medical Officer is still responsible for the follow-up and welfare of patients and their families.

Northfield Hospital,
Redan Road,
Aldershot.

Monday

9.15 a.m. - Old patients;
once a month BCG/Post BCG/
Bronchitic.

Tuesday

1.30 p.m. - Old patients
9.15 a.m. - New patients
3.0 p.m. - Specials

Special Clinic

Aldershot General Hospital,
St. George's Road,
Aldershot.

Males - Wednesdays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Females - Wednesdays -
10.30 a.m. to 12.0
2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Psychiatric Clinic

Aldershot Hospital

Every Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m.
(By appointment only)

Artificial Sun Ray Treatment

Aldershot Hospital
Farnham County Hospital
(Physiotherapy Departments))

) By appointment

Family Planning Association

There is a Family Planning Clinic at Manor Park House, Aldershot, every Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Attendance is by appointment only, and a small charge is made to cover expenses. Further details can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Clark, 69a, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.

* Health Visitors

	<u>Area Served</u>
Miss C.L.Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N. H.V., The Old Malt House, Hawley. (Camberley 23959)	Farnborough North Part.
Mrs. M. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., 34, Brookhouse Road, Hazel Avenue Estate, Cove. (Farnborough 2446)	Pinehurst and Cove.
Miss E.O.Lever, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., 2B Clayton Road, Fox Lane North Estate, Farnborough. (Camberley 22610)	Farnborough Town area.
Mrs. P.M.Halfacre, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Oakmead, Minley Road, Cove. (Farnborough 146)	South Farnborough & Marlborough Lines.

* Professional Nursing in the Home

This has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and the following arrangements operate in the district:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District Covered</u>
Nurse Evans	105, Highgate Lane	North & West Wards (including Hawley Lane Estate).
Nurse Green	99, Coleford Bridge South Ward. Road, Mytchett.	
Nurse Scott	7, Highfield Close, Fox Lane North & Cove. Minley Estate.	
Male Nurse Mr. A.Broadest,	6, Kingsway, Aldershot.	Whole District.

* Midwifery Service

The following arrangements were in operation during the year:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District Covered</u>
Nurse Sutton	14, West Road,	Hawley Lane Estate.
Nurse Spivey	24, Stubbs Moor Rd.	Cove & Minley Estates.
Nurse Greep	The Bungalow, North Camp	North & South Wards
Nurse Brunger	19, Stubbs Moor Rd.	North West (Fox Lane Area)

Institutional Accommodation
Maternity Cases

The only Maternity Unit is attached to the Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital.

Moral Welfare Officer

Miss K.Wells. 38, Southampton Street, Farnborough.
(Tel: Farnborough 1594)

* Mental Welfare Officers

Mr. A.C.Wood. Area Mental Welfare Officer, Manor Park House, Aldershot. (Tel: Aldershot 20395).

Mrs. J.M.Pearce, Mental Welfare Officer, Manor Park House, Aldershot.

(N.B. Emergency night and weekend service - ring Ambulance Depot, (Tel: Aldershot 22244 or 23746)).

* Home Help Service

When a mother is confined at home, or there is illness in the home and domestic help cannot otherwise be obtained, application can be made for the services of a Home Help. An application needs to be supported by a medical certificate and charges are assessed in accordance with income. The Divisional Organiser - Mrs. Meehan has her office in the Town Hall, Farnborough. (Tel: Farnborough 1400).

* Nurseries and Child Minders Act, 1948

Four Registrations were operative during the year:

Miss S.M.Fenton, 54 Netley Street, Farnborough.
Mrs. E.Fletcher, 'Monaco', 30 Manor Road, Farnborough.
Mrs. B.Linder, 'Litherland', Ashley Road, Farnborough.
Mrs. M.K.Dillon, 57, Oaken Copse Crescent, Farnborough.

A reference regarding the Nurseries and Childminders Regulations Act, 1948, is not out of place reminding those interested that registration is necessary if any person for gain looks after more than two children under the age of five.

* Training Centre

This centre is at Croft Road, Aldershot, for the daily care of mentally handicapped children and adults within the Urban District and a wide surrounding area, transport being provided.

A Centre for adults only is being provided on an adjoining site.

* Partial Hearing Children and Hard of Hearing Adults.

Farnborough has an interest in the County Council's progressive programme for the education of partial hearing children in that a unit for such children forms part of our newest school - Cove Manor Junior.

The Frimley and Camberley Group of the Middlesex and Surrey League for the hard of hearing meet at the Red Cross Hut (rear of Jubilee Hall), Farnborough Road on the last Thursday in the month at 7.30 p.m... The Secretary is Mr. A.E.Scott, 'St. Ives', Chingford Avenue, Farnborough.

* Chiropody

This service is organised jointly by the Hampshire Council of Social Service and the British Red Cross Society through its Divisional Offices. It is for elderly patients those physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Where domiciliary treatment is required evidence of need must be supported by a Medical Certificate.

A Red Cross Foot Clinic is held every Monday afternoon at 2 - 5 p.m. at the Red Cross Hut behind Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road.

This service is available for anyone over 60 years of age. Appointments need to be booked beforehand through Mrs. Drummond, Quarteracre, Church Road, Farnborough. (Tel: Farnborough 1421).

* Area Welfare Officer

Mr. E.W.J.Bonney, Area Welfare Officer,
Manor Park House, Aldershot. Tel: Aldershot 23941

* Services controlled or administered by the Hampshire County Council Health Department.

Laboratory Facilities

Samples of milk, ice cream, etc., are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, for examination. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst for the County of Surrey for chemical analysis, and to the Public Health Laboratory, Guildford, for bacteriological examination.

Meteorological Statistics 1962

Month Average Temperatures

<u>Month</u>	<u>Day Maximum</u>	<u>Night Minimum</u>
January	7.1 deg.C. (44.8 deg.F)	1.6 deg.C (34.9 deg.F)
February	7.3 (45.1)	1.8 (35.2)
March	7.0 (44.6)	-1.2 (29.8)
April	12.4 (54.3)	3.7 (38.7)
May	14.3 (57.7)	6.2 (43.2)
June	19.5 (67.1)	8.2 (46.8)
July	20.0 (68.0)	11.2 (52.2)
August	19.8 (67.6)	10.8 (51.4)
September	17.8 (64.0)	8.7 (47.7)
October	15.2 (59.4)	6.2 (43.2)
November	8.6 (47.5)	3.4 (38.1)
December	4.9 (40.8)	-1.3 (29.7)

(Temperatures in degrees Centigrade and degrees Fahrenheit.)

	<u>Afternoon average humidity</u>	<u>Total Rainfall</u>	<u>Total Sunshine</u>
January	79%	99.7 m.m.	57.4 hrs
February	70	16.6	67.7
March	63	28.8	112.9
April	66	47.0	146.1
May	68	50.1	165.4
June	58	4.2	247.6
July	65	39.4	127.5
August	66	69.1	154.3
September	67	83.6	141.3
October	72	37.0	111.9
November	83	60.0	33.2
December	82	61.0	72.4

This Meteorological Report is published by courtesy of the Meteorological Officer, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hants.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General

In England and Wales during 1962 infectious diseases were less prevalent than usual, the incidence of whooping cough being exceptionally low. The total number of notifications of Acute Poliomyelitis was lower than for many years, being even less than in the years preceding the epidemic of 1947. In fact during the week ended 15th December 1962, in the whole of the United Kingdom no case of Poliomyelitis was notified; not since the week ended 17th March, 1945 has there been a week with no case of Poliomyelitis recorded in this country.

In this town notifications of infectious diseases, with the exception of measles, were remarkably low during 1962. No case of dysentery or food poisoning was reported, and only four cases of whooping cough.

<u>Disease</u>		<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Measles	.. .. .. ..	106	953	46
Scarlet Fever	.. .. .. ..	3	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.. ..	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	.. .. ..	4	9	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	.. .. ..	1	2	5
Paratyphoid Fevers	.. .. ..	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	.. .. ..	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	.. .. ..	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis (non paralytic)	.. .. ..	-	-	-
Dysentery	.. .. .. ..	-	20	3
Food poisoning	.. .. .. ..	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	.. .. ..	1	-	1
Erysipelas	.. .. .. ..	1	2	-
Encephalitis	.. .. .. ..	-	1	1

Tuberculosis

Eleven new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with six cases in 1961.

The age and sex distribution of the notified cases is:-

Age	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 years	-	1	-	1
5-14 years	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	3	2	-	-
25-44 years	3	-	-	1
45-64 years	1	1	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-

Sixteen cases were removed from the register and after allowing for transfers the total number remaining at the end of the year was :-

108 male and 71 female being pulmonary tuberculosis and 10 male and 7 female non-pulmonary cases.

A Chest Clinic is held at Aldershot and details of this are given in the section dealing with the provision of Health Services.

Immunisation and Vaccination Procedures

The immunisation of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and of their vaccination against poliomyelitis and smallpox continued to be a major concern of the Health Department.

No case of diphtheria has occurred in the town since 1945 but as the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health in his Annual Report for 1961 comments, "the continuing recurrence even of small numbers of cases of diphtheria and deaths particularly in unimmunised persons and in those in whom protection has not been maintained by reinforcing doses, emphasises the need for further efforts to ensure that all children are properly immunised". In 1961 of the fifty one notified cases in England and Wales more than half occurred in London, although it is gratifying to note that in 1962 not one case of diphtheria was notified in London. However it needs to be kept in mind that even after an interval of years cases may occur, as happened in Wales where eight cases occurred in 1961 after a free period of three years.

The following table shows the number immunised during the year:-

P. - Primary
B. - Boosters

	Diphtheria only		Diphtheria & Whooping Cough		Diph/Tetanus		Triple Antigen		Whooping Cough only	
Ages	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	-	-	-
1-4 yrs	-	4	2	-	1	1	399	48	-	-
5-14 yrs	11	473	-	13	31	24	7	161	-	-
Totals	11	477	2	13	32	25	680	209	-	-

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

In February 1962 the Ministry of Health announced that live attenuated polio-virus vaccine was to be issued for routine vaccination against poliomyelitis; available for all persons aged between six months and forty years and also persons at special risk. The change over from the Salk type vaccine to the oral vaccine was accepted quickly and quietly by all concerned. Only in September, when some doubt arose in Canada and the U.S.A. regarding the complete safety of oral vaccine was there a slowing up in taking advantage of oral vaccine, but the Ministry of Health's definite statement on the safety of the British manufactured vaccine gave welcome reassurance.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations carried out during the year:-

<u>Completed</u> <u>2nd.injs.</u>	<u>Completed</u> <u>3rd. injs.</u>	<u>Completed</u> <u>4th.injs.</u>
303	1,680	180

Vaccination against Smallpox

The state of primary vaccination in the town can be considered as good, a total of 438 babies under 12 months of age being vaccinated. There were 758 live births during the year so that the equivalent of 57.7% were vaccinated. This figure may be compared with that of 56% for the County of Hampshire and with a rate of 40% for England and Wales for the year 1961.

The occurrence of smallpox in Bradford and Wales early in the year caused a heavy demand for vaccination. In the first six months of the year 3,641 persons were vaccinated, 1,642 for the first time.

These figures may be compared with 882 vaccinations of which 626 were primary vaccinations for the whole of 1961. Following considerable discussion in the medical press on the value of vaccinating infants against smallpox, the Ministry of Health later in the year advised that there should be no change in the policy of vaccinating children as a matter of routine before they reach the age of two years, but they recommended that they should preferably be vaccinated during their second year rather than at the age of four months.

It is more than likely that this will result in fewer primary vaccinations being done and this is borne out by comparing the figures of primary infant vaccinations for the last quarter of 1962, (under 1 year - 51 and 1-2 years- 7) and 1961 (under 1 year - 131 and 1-2 years - 61).

The following table gives details of the age groups vaccinated.

Age at which vaccinated	Primary	re-vaccination
Under 1 year	751	-
1 - 4 years	307	104
5 - 14 years	518	711
15 and over	722	1405
TOTAL	2298	2220

REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for 1962 and my 23rd as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

Good progress has been made in the health and sanitary administration of the district.

The provision of sewers in Fernhill Road and Sandy Lane has enabled the houses in that district to be connected to main drainage and provided with modern sanitation and amenities. The decision to provide a sewer in Coldharbour Lane and the remaining unsewered part of Chapel Lane will almost complete the much needed improvement of the sanitation of that area and will enable the houses affected to be improved and modernised. In this connection and for the information of the Council, I have included full details of the houses and premises throughout the district which are still without main drainage.

Progress is now being made with modernising our Sewage Disposal arrangements.

I think we can derive some satisfaction in that our Public Cleansing and Salvage organisation came through the severe test of industrial set-back and appalling weather conditions without serious effect. The paper sack system of refuse storage and collection is to be introduced in our new estates. Undoubtedly, our most urgent task is to provide adequate arrangements for the disposal of refuse. This is a problem we must solve, and solve quickly.

The improvement of houses has not made the progress that we should like and unless there is a considerable speed-up it will be a long time before every family is provided with the "Standard amenities" consisting of a bath, wash basin, hot water supply etc., amenities the urgent need for which I think all are agreed. Year after year the Association of Public Health Inspectors has urged that the law should require these facilities to be provided and Conference after Conference has supported this policy. It will have to come but the delay is frustrating. In the meantime we do the best we can with our present powers, but it is slow, ineffective procedure.

It is still difficult to obtain the services of experienced Public Health Inspectors. I believe it will continue to be difficult until they are given similar conditions of service and salaries to their fellow officers. Until this

is done we cannot expect sufficient young men of the right type to train for the profession. A profession such as ours, concerned with improving the conditions of the people, ought to be a fine career, but it has not held its own in local government. Unless something is done about it I fear that the Public Health Inspection Service of this country, which we believe to be the finest of its type in the world, will deteriorate.

I am grateful for the support that I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to Dr. J. Coutts Milne for his help and advice and to my fellow officers, and the staff and work people of the Department for their loyal service during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. SNOWDEN

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the whole of the Urban District by the Mid Wessex Water Company. There were no changes in the water supply arrangements, which continued to be satisfactory and liaison was maintained between the officers of the Company and the Public Health Department.

Sources of Supply

The supply is obtained from Pumping Stations at Frimley, Itchel, Greywell, Lasham and Beenham's Heath near Wokingham.

The Frimley water is collected from springs in the Bagshot sands and at Itchel, Greywell, Lasham and Beenham's Heath it is pumped from deep wells in chalk.

Treatment

The Frimley water has a total hardness of 5.5 grains per gallon and is subjected to treatment by aeration, sedimentation and filtration before being pumped into supply.

The water from the various chalk wells serving the area varies in hardness from 16.5 to 21 grains/gallon and softening is carried out at the sources in order to reduce the hardness to 12 grains/gallon which is the statutory limit for the Urban District. Sampling by the Department showed that this standard was maintained.

The water from all sources is practically sterile in the raw state, before treatment, but is given a precautionary dose of chlorine during the normal process of treatment, in conformity with modern waterworks practice.

Purity of supply

Samples of water are taken regularly by the Company before and after treatment at the works and in supply. They are examined chemically and bacteriologically by the Company's resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and, in addition, samples are submitted to an outside laboratory for independent examination and report at regular intervals.

The reports during the past year on all treated waters have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

The water does not have any plumbo solvent action.

Conditions of Supply Generally.

A supply to all premises connected within the Urban District is constant and laid on directly from the mains. Adequate supplies were at all times available without restriction.

We have only one house in Farnborough where water is obtained from a well. The occupant of this house, aged 93,

who died towards the end of the year, had obtained water from this well by means of a bucket and windlass right up to the time of her death.

In districts such as ours where so many houses formerly obtained their water from wells, as main water became available the wells were either filled in or covered over. In recent years unfortunate incidents have occurred in some areas where the covers of unknown wells have collapsed. This resulted in the filling in of many known wells. I have repeatedly expressed the opinion that a better plan would be to retain them but provide secure and safe covers. The wells would thus be available in case of national emergency. When I attended a Civil Defence Staff College course recently it was apparent that this view was now being accepted.

I am obliged to the Chief Engineer of the Mid Wessex Water Company, Mr. A. Wilkinson, for information contained in this section of my report.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The two sewage disposal works at South Farnborough and Cove continued in use but the Minister of Housing and Local Government has given loan approval to the scheme for concentrating the sewage disposal works at the Sycamore Road site.

During the year the properties in Sandy Lane continued to be connected to the sewer constructed in that road and were nearly completed by the end of the year. The work carried out was as follows:-

Houses connected to sewer	-	12
Cesspools or septic tanks abolished.	-	12
Unfit houses without proper drainage demolished.	-	3

The number of cesspools to be emptied is thus being steadily reduced and every opportunity is taken to press on with this policy. It is pleasing to record that the Council resolved to provide a sewer for the area consisting of Coldharbour Lane and the unsewered section of Chapel Lane. This will enable us to abolish the cesspools and the pollution in an area that is now built up and a source of constant concern.

Although I give the figures in Table I, I am setting out in detail the properties in the district which are not connected to the main sewerage system and which have to rely on their own method of drainage. The Council will then have a picture of the position throughout the area.

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of houses or properties.</u>	<u>Comments.</u>
The unsewered area of Sandy Lane.	10	Sewer not available.
The sewered area of Sandy Lane.	6	Work proceeding. One house to be demolished.
Coldharbour Lane and Chapel Lane.	29	Sewer to be provided.
Fernhill Road.	7	In 4 instances a sewer is not available.

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of houses or properties</u>	<u>Comments.</u>
Hawley Lane	6	3 of these houses, namely Hawley Bridge Terrace, are to be connected along with a new factory via the new Pumping Station constructed in Hawley. In the remaining 3 cases a sewer is not available.
79, Marrowbrook Lane.	1	Sewer not available.
Farnborough Road. (Frimley Bridge area)	7	A sewer is not available but the largest of these properties, the Southern Counties Car Auction, which is to be rebuilt, will be connected to the sewer by means of a pumping station.
Sycamore Road.	2	Sewer not available.
Lynchford Road. (3 factories, 4 dwelling houses, 1 public house).	8	Sewer not available.
Southwood Road.	3	Sewer not available.
Iveley Road.	4	Sewer not available.
Golf Lane.	1	Sewer not available.
St. John's Road.	1	Work proceeding.

Total number of premises - 85.

The supervision of drainage work to new buildings is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department and drainage involving new and reconstruction work to existing buildings by your Public Health Department. New drains constructed are subject to water and smoke tests before they are approved.

TABLE I

No. of Properties. Ward No.		Means of Drainage Disposal			Sanitary Accommodation		
		Septic Tank	Cess-Pool.	No proper Drainage	W.C's	Pail or Chemical Closets	Waste Water Closets
North	21	4	9	2	12	3	6
West	61	13	35	13	28	33	-
South	9	-	8	1	9	-	-
Totals	91	17	52	16	49	36	6

3. RIVERS, STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES.

The effluent from the Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, which is a tributary of the River Thames, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, a tributary of the Blackwater. These streams, together with the Marrow Brook, are under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board. We continued to give constant attention to prevent sulphur pollution of the Marrow Brook from the controlled refuse tip at Pinehurst.

The Thames Conservancy dredged the Marrow Brook, a water-course which very soon becomes silted up and overgrown by reason of its slow flow and the nature of the sandy ground through which it passes.

4. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The details included in Table I in the Drainage and Sewerage section of my report show the number and types of sanitary accommodation other than fresh water closets in use at premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers. Pail or chemical closets in use with caravans are not included in the table.

Pail and similar types of sanitary conveniences are being reduced as we provide main sewerage facilities to our few remaining unsewered areas. Four pail closets were replaced by fresh water closets, and three were abolished with the demolition of unfit houses. Those that remain are in situations where sewers have not yet been provided or cannot be provided.

There are six waste water closets at a terrace of houses in the centre of Farnborough. This unsatisfactory type of appliance is rarely seen in this part of the country. The houses where they are installed will no doubt be removed in the near future.

Sanitary accommodation at Schools.

The sanitary accommodation of Church Schools in the area, St. Mark's and St. Peter's, were of an obsolete type and have been a source of complaint for many years. At St. Mark's, trough closet installations were replaced by modern water closets. St. Peter's School was moved to Farnborough Place, where a lovely mansion has been saved from destruction through its purchase by the Church and Education Authorities and adaptation for use as a school. I think it has been a fine achievement. It has provided a fine school, preserved the best and one of our few remaining examples of period buildings and retained a link with old Farnborough.

5. PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Public Sanitary conveniences are provided at the following sites:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Washing</u>
	<u>Urinals</u>	<u>W.C's</u>	<u>Facilities</u>
Lynchford Rd. (Artillery Rd.)	Demolished in 1962	-	-
High Street - Camp Road	6 stalls	2	4 Yes
Town Hall (Guildford Rd)	4 stalls	1	3 Yes
Clock House	2 stalls	1	2 No
Cove Green	2 stalls	1	2 No
Queensmead	6 stalls	2	4 Yes

Sanitary conveniences are also available for use by the public at the Council's recreation grounds.

The public conveniences at the end of Artillery Road in Lynchford Road which had become dilapidated as a result of vandalism were demolished. The temporary sanitary conveniences at the corner of Victoria Road and Farnborough Road were closed. These were not a credit to the Council and have been the subject of many complaints.

The state of a town's sanitary conveniences can in some measure affect its reputation. One does not easily forget if these places are in a bad or neglected condition, just as one is appreciative if they are clean and well-cared for. I know only too well the trials of vandalism which seems to occur all over the country.

Cleaning and maintenance of the conveniences is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's department.

6. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

General

Your Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Health Committee for the administration of the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, and the collection and disposal of salvage.

We gave the following service for salvage and refuse collection, namely:-

- (a) Dustbin refuse collection once per week from dwellinghouses with a more frequent collection at special premises.
- (b) General salvage collected once per week with a more frequent collection from special premises.
- (c) Kitchen Waste collected once per week from dwellinghouses and twice per week from business premises.

The early months of 1963 were the most difficult which we have experienced. Not only had we some of the most severe weather to contend with but it was accompanied by a greater shortage of workmen and a heavier rate of sickness, particularly amongst key personnel, than we have ever experienced. On top of this we had the constant increase in work brought about by new development. We have not yet made headway with the introduction of the paper sack system of refuse disposal, although the Council decided to introduce it in suitable areas of new development. I can see that if the labour position does not get any better, the Council will have to give serious consideration to its more extensive introduction, if only to assist in this aspect of the work.

The Bonus Scheme for refuse collection introduced some time ago was continued with the one team, but it was not accepted and extended to other collection teams.

Refuse Disposal

This is a subject which is receiving the serious and anxious consideration of your Health Committee as the present tipping area will only last until about the end of 1964, by which time an alternative site or other means of refuse disposal must be available.

In my last Annual Report I referred to the possibility of joint arrangements between Authorities for refuse disposal purposes. In or adjoining one part of our District there are three Authorities, Aldershot Borough Council, Guildford Rural District Council and the War Department all operating refuse tips, and we require a site ourselves. Four tips; four potential sources of nuisance, separate staff, separate machinery.

The amount of refuse brought to our tip was 5,214 consignments or loads with an estimated tonnage of 11,407.

Salvage

Once again our salvage organisation was put on trial and passed through another of those periods of temporary depression in the paper industry which resulted in some Local Authorities discontinuing their salvage efforts. It was certainly a trying time. We rode the slump and obtained alternative outlets for our materials, only to be faced with a period of nearly two months when we had appalling collection and handling problems. However, we ended the year with a higher figure than we had estimated or thought possible under the circumstances. I believe that on the whole our residents appreciated our difficulties and were not too discouraged or exasperated by the rather erratic salvage collections which were inevitable at the time.

We collected 1,064 tons of salvage which was sold for £7,616. This was equivalent to approximately 2.2 cwts. and an income of 15s 9d. from each property in the district. It will be seen from Table II that since 1940 a sum of £128,464 has been obtained from the sale of salvage.

TABLE II

THE COLLECTION AND SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS

IN FARNBOROUGH TO 31st MARCH 1963

	YEAR ENDED 31/3/63		YEAR ENDED 31/3/62		TOTAL FROM 1940 TO 31/3/63	
	Weight disposed of Tons	Amount Received £	Weight disposed of Tons	Amount Received £	Weight disposed of Tons	Amount Received £
Kitchen Waste ...	341	1,620	382	1,813	8,516	25,962
Paper	666	5,327	761	6,490	9,491	74,241
Metals	35	225	38	252	2,924	9,958
Textiles	22	444	24	383	572	13,232
Glass	-	-	-	-	649	2,665
Bones	-	-	-	-	112	556
Miscellaneous ...	-	-	-	-	69	603
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	1,247
	1,064	7,616	1,205	8,950	22,333	128,464

Kitchen Waste Collection Service.

During the year we changed to a weekly collection from households, maintaining a twice or more weekly collection from food premises. We continued to supply the material to the concentrator plant of Messrs. National By-Products and the amount collected was 341 tons.

2,970 containers are on issue to householders and 111 bins are in use at shops, cafes and similar premises.

Employees.

Supervisory Staff

Supervisor, Refuse and Salvage
Collection and disposal.

H.R.W. Parnell.

Assistant Supervisor and Foreman,
Refuse Disposal.

F. H. Moseley.

Assistant Foreman, Salvage
Disposal.

R. J. Patrick.

Mr. J. H. Baldry, appointed Supervisor from 18th December 1961 resigned in June 1962 and he was succeeded by Mr. Parnell in July 1962. Our mechanic emigrated to Australia and his place was taken by the return of a former employee, E. Foreman. The Assistant Foreman, E. Marshman, who had been in charge of the Salvage Works for nearly sixteen years retired on reaching the age limit.

The establishment of the Public Cleansing and Salvage Department consists of 33 workpeople, comprising Supervisory Staff, Driver/Mechanic, 9 drivers and 20 men. Notwithstanding the introduction of a five day week it has been just as hard to recruit and keep men in the service. It is difficult to maintain an efficient and reliable service when half of your personnel are being constantly changed, regularly below established strength and working far more overtime than is desirable.

Sickness

The amount of sickness amongst the work people was higher than last year, 439½ days as against 340. This represents a loss of working days of 5.13%. It was, however, mainly due to the long periods of illness of seven of our employees which amounted to 291 days. 21 men had periods of sickness, the remainder of our establishment of 33 men had none.

Provision of dustbins.

In order to encourage their use, dustbins of British Standards Specification or above are sold by the Department at cost price to householders and owners and 68 were sold. Only dustbins with rubber lids are supplied in the interests of Noise Abatement.

112 informal notices requiring the provision of dustbins were served and 114 complied with.

Trade Refuse

Consideration was given to the charge made for the collection of trade refuse which had remained the same for many years. It was decided not to alter the charge. Where there is living accommodation in connection with trade premises one bin is emptied without charge, and no charge is made for the collection of saleable salvage. Where only a limited amount of trade refuse is made the charge is 6s. 6d. per bin. per quarter for a once weekly collection. Premises making greater quantities are charged upon quantity and the time taken to move and dispose of it.

74 traders occupying 76 premises are paying for the collection of trade refuse, which produced an income of £1,064 for its collection and disposal.

Plant and Equipment.

We have a modern continuous paper baling machine provided with a dust extraction plant which gave satisfactory service. We also purchased during the year a fork-lift truck which enabled us to handle bales and load our lorries much more expeditiously.

VEHICLES

Details of vehicles and machines in operation were as follows:-

<u>Vehicle No.</u>	<u>Make and Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Year put into Service.</u>
8	1 Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter Fore and Aft Tipper (Diesel)	1962
6	1 Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter Fore and Aft Tipper (Diesel)	1961
2	1 Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter Fore and Aft Tipper(Diesel)	1958
	1 International Drott Tracked Shovel (Diesel)	1957
7	1 Shelvoke & Drewry Side Loading Freightner. 12 cubic yards capacity (Diesel)	1956
4	1 Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper	1953
3	1 Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper	1951
5	1 Shelvoke & Drewry Rear Loading Moving Floor	1948 (Reserve)
1	1 Dennis Vehicle Side Loading 10 cubic yards capacity.	1945

Repair work is carried out by the Departmental Mechanic.

TABLE III

Collection and Disposal of House and
Trade Refuse for the year ending 31st March 1963

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of Total Gross Expenditure
	£	£	£	%
<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>				
<u>GROSS EXPENDITURE :</u>				
(1) Labour	8,969	3,848	12,817	47.74
(2) Transport	8,675	704	9,379	34.94
(3) Plant, Equipment Land & Buildings.	319	3,078	3,397	12.65
(4) Other Items	819	434	1,253	4.67
(5) Total Gross Expenditure	18,782	8,064	26,846	100
<u>GROSS INCOME</u>	2,329	6,351	8,680	-
<u>NET COST OR INCOME</u>	16,453	1,713	18,166	-
<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Gross cost per ton, labour only.	17. 2	7. 5	24. 7	
Gross cost per ton, transport only.	16. 8	1. 4	18. 0	
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton or <u>income</u>	31. 7	3. 3	34. 10	
<u>Net cost or income</u> per 1000 population	£	£	£	
Net cost or <u>income</u> per 1000 premises	492	51	543	
	1,700	177	1,877	

Additional Financial details are as follows:-

Gross Cost of Service	£26,846
Income	£ 8,680
Net Cost of Service	£18,166
Net Cost per head of population.	10/10d
Net Cost per house or premises.	£1. 17. 6½d.
Rate Poundage:-	
Net Cost - equivalent rate in the £.	8.44d
% of above to total rates in the £.	3.46%

Garaging of Vehicles.

We were not able to proceed with the erection of garages and our fleet is still dispersed. Some vehicles have to remain in the open, exposing them to damage and starting difficulties in severe weather. In the interests of efficiency we can only hope that this matter which has been outstanding for so long will soon be resolved.

The Cost of the Public Cleansing Service.

The Public Cleansing and Costing Return for the financial year ended 31st March 1963, required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, was completed by your Treasurer and Chief Public Health Inspector and forwarded, and is summarised in Table III.

Once again our costs compared very favourably with other Local Authorities, particularly adjacent Authorities of similar type, and we provided a comprehensive system of refuse and salvage collection and disposal at a cost of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ d per head of the population each week.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Inspections carried out by the staff, together with particulars of repairs and improvements brought about are summarised in Appendices A and B.

379 complaints were received. All were investigated and action taken as required.

8. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Work under this heading has consisted of keeping under observation the factory chimneys, most of which are oil-fired, and dealing with smoke nuisances which arise from the burning of waste in the open air, but the main problem which has been created during the year was one of dust arising from the installation of a large coal and coke handling plant at our main railway station.

Solid fuel distribution for a large area has been centralised here and the operation of the plant resulted in immediate complaints of coal dust in and around houses in the vicinity. Constant efforts have been made to reduce the nuisance, and, although the firm did take steps which resulted in some mitigation, the nuisance still exists. In an endeavour to place our investigations on a scientific footing a deposit gauge was purchased and placed on a site adjoining the plant. In addition, two other containers were put into use for checking the amount of dust present in the area, whilst a third was placed in a residential district about three-quarters of a mile from the station to enable some idea to be gained as to how the air pollution in the vicinity of the goods yard compared with the other parts of the town. The specimens from these containers and the gauge are to be submitted to the Public Analyst at monthly intervals, but this procedure had only just been commenced at the end of the year under review.

The main source of air pollution in the district is domestic. No steps have been taken to form a smoke control area, but a Bye-law is in force requiring that any installation in new buildings of appliances for heating or cooking shall be designed to burn smokeless fuels. This is also a condition when making improvement grants.

The Council are members of the National Society for Clean Air and also contribute to the work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on Atmospheric Pollution.

9. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is a small open air swimming pool and paddling pool in the district owned and managed by the Council. The swimming pool is provided with an up to date filtration and chlorination plant. The paddling pool is emptied and refilled frequently and is chlorinated by hand dosing.

There is a bathing pool at a private school in the area and an open air swimming bath at the Fernhill Junior School. The work of construction was carried out by parents and the filtration and chlorination plant provided by the Education Authority.

10. RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

One officer is employed for rodent control and he also carries out insect and other pest work in conjunction with other members of the staff.

(a) Rodent Destruction

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarised in the following table:-

Properties inspected	628
Premises found to be infested	231
Dwellinghouses treated	155
Business, Agricultural etc.,	
Premises treated	63
Local Authority premises treated	9
Total visits (inspections, prebaiting and baiting)	2,104

Rodent infestation in the district is well under control and regular attention is given to places where rats are likely to breed or be attracted, namely, sewage works, refuse tips, slaughterhouses and the like.

No charges are made for work carried out on private dwellinghouses. In the case of business premises the charges are based on the actual cost of the work. By arrangement with the proprietors, treatment for the eradication of rodents and other pests is carried out at many business premises, on contracts covering periods of three, six or twelve months.

Rechargeable rodent and other pest control work produced an income of £227.

The Council continued membership of the North East Hampshire Rodent Control Committee, which comprises seven Local Authorities in North East Hampshire. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Aldershot Military District and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive also send representatives. The meetings of the Committee were held quarterly in different districts.

(i) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

No formal action was taken under the Act.

(ii) Rodent Treatment of the Sewers.

The sewerage system was kept under observation and was treated in the Spring and Autumn. I think the position regarding rat infestation in our sewers can be regarded as satisfactory.

(b) Insect Pests

The calls upon this service continued to be heavy and we were requested to deal with a large variety of pests. 178 visits were made to investigate or deal with the following:-

Ants	Foxes	Badgers	Moles
Bees	Mosquitoes	Moths	Pigeons
Clovermites	Cockroaches	Siver fish	Earwigs
Squirrels	Flies	Wasps	Woodboring beetles.

Requests are received to deal with squirrels, moles, foxes and even badgers. We usually give advice, but only in special cases do we carry out treatment.

There was considerably less trouble from both wasps and flies. 16 wasps nests were destroyed, involving 30 visits.

Supplies of insecticide may be purchased from the Department to enable householders to carry out work themselves when they are able to do so.

As far as possible, ponds, ditches and watercourses in the area were kept under observation for mosquitoes and treatment carried out when required.

(i) Timber Boring Beetles.

Householders, particularly owner-occupiers, are becoming more aware of the damage caused by these insects and the need to control them. This has no doubt been brought about not only by television but also by the advertisements of servicing firms who offer their assistance in this work. Assistance is given by the Department to keep this pest under control, but we do not undertake treatment.

Our first case of infestation by the House Longhorn Beetle, *Hylotrupes bajulus*, was found in the parquet floor of a house constructed some nine years ago. I have been unable to understand why we have not previously experienced trouble from this destructive pest in view of its prevalence in an adjoining district. Roof timbers of all new properties are treated with insecticides as required by the special building Bye-law which is operative in the district.

11. DISINFECTION WORK

Two properties totalling seven rooms were disinfected.

12. CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The demand for residential caravan sites continued and I am informed that there has been a constant waiting list for the Hawley Lane site. This site for 78 vans has been operated satisfactorily. In addition, six sites for single caravans and one for two caravans were licensed. All have been or are being brought up to the required standard.

A schedule of conditions prepared by an Advisory Committee in the County consisting of Public Health Inspectors, Planning Officers and Site Operators is used in conjunction with all site licences issued. This Committee has remained in being and met on several occasions to consider problems which have arisen in the County. Your Chief Public Health Inspector is Chairman of this Committee.

At the largest building site in the district a number of caravans were occupied by workmen and their families and conditions were unsatisfactory. It was agreed that these vans, seven in number, should be placed together on one site in order that proper facilities could be provided. In addition to the sites already mentioned there are three used by showmen as winter quarters. Each has a residential caravan which remains on site all the year round and is licensed for this purpose. At one of these sites a new block of sanitary conveniences was erected containing sinks and hot water arrangements. Improvements have also been carried out at the other sites.

13. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

(a) Factories

In addition to the Royal Aircraft Establishment and other service premises, there are two large factories in the district, one engaged on the manufacture of electronic equipment and the other on the manufacture of cosmetics. There is also in the course of construction, large premises for the storage, preparation and distribution of food. The remaining factories which number 87 are smaller premises. Details of the trades

carried on are given below:-

Cabinet making and upholstery	Dental Mechanic
Cycle and motor repairs	Baking
Sausage making	Engineering
Food preparation	Renovation of shock absorbers
Radio and electrical repairs	Tailoring
Scrap metal and salvage	Welding and sheet metal work
Building	Watch and clock making
Joinery	Film developing
Clothes dry-cleaning	Scientific instrument making
Motor repairs	Water treatment apparatus
Saw-mill woodworking	Boot and shoe repairs
Letter press printing and newspaper fudging	Printing
Manufacture of plastic tubing and piping	General Masonry
Laundering	Cleansing and purifying of metal drums
Tile slabbing	Manufacture of cosmetics
Cellulose spraying	Furrier
Electrical engineering	Pottery decorating and glazing
Excavation of gravel	Lattice work
Fibreglass products	Wrought iron work
Manufacture of electrical heaters	Manufacture of furniture

(b) Outworkers

Names and addresses of six outworkers, persons who do work at home on behalf of factories in other districts, were received. Visits were made to ensure that the work was carried out under satisfactory conditions, and this was found to be so in each case.

(c) Shops

The provisions of the Shops Act relating to health and welfare are administered by the Department, whilst those relating to hours of closing, by officers of the County Council.

The development of the new shopping centre at Queensmead continued and a terrace of new shops was completed in Fernhill Road. The future development of the shopping area in South Farnborough is under consideration by the Council.

As I reported last year, difficulties have been encountered in Queensmead. Most of the shops when constructed were provided with the minimum of requirements for washing and sanitary accommodation. Cases are now occurring where these are proving to be inadequate. All the difficulties associated with shortage of space to provide extra facilities then occur. The developers are now being requested to provide these facilities at the outset, or make provision so that they can be provided later if it becomes necessary.

14. PET ANIMALS

Two shops were licensed for the sale of pet animals. These were kept under supervision and were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

15. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings were taken against one Dairy Company in respect of the sale of milk containing foreign matter. The Company pleaded guilty and were fined £5.

16. SOCIETY OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTORS FLYING DISPLAY AND EXHIBITION, 1962

We again carried out the necessary Public Health work associated with the Exhibition, which passed off without incident from a Public Health point of view. The organisation which has been developed over the years worked efficiently with the helpful co-operation of the Society. The three Public Health Inspectors, Messrs. C. Potts and M. Dudding of Manchester and Mr. L Kidd of a Norfolk Rural District Council again assisted us as in previous years and their knowledge of the work and of many of the people was very valuable.

17. NOISE ABATEMENT

Several complaints regarding excessive noise were received during the year. Two of these were in respect of disturbances due to industrial processes and the remainder were of a domestic character. Of the two industrial complaints, one related to noise at the Coal Handling Plant already referred to and this was reduced when the motor generator in use during the early stages was replaced by a mains electricity supply. The other case was of a more difficult nature and whilst no specific action was taken the position is being kept under review to keep the noise generated at the lowest possible level. Of the remaining complaints, one consisted of a petition complaining of noise due to the keeping and breeding of dogs by the occupier of a private dwelling house. We were able to abate this nuisance without recourse to formal action.

18. THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CIVIL DEFENCE

Your Chief Public Health Inspector attended a course on this subject at the Civil Defence Staff College, Sunningdale. The duties and organisation which were discussed and proposed are on similar lines to those suggested at a meeting which the Southern Centre of the Association of Public Health Inspectors held at the Army School of Health in February 1956 when I submitted a paper dealing with this subject. It was emphasised at the Course that Public Health Inspectors should not become involved in any other branch of Civil Defence.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Provision of new houses.

There was no slackening in the demand for new houses and in July the Council again made loans available, and this,

together with a reduction in interest rates gave a boost to house purchase.

The Housing Manager informs me that the Council had a waiting list of 514 applications at the end of the year compared with 486 at the end of 1961. Applicants must have a residential qualification of five years.

Provision of houses since the war

	<u>1962</u>	<u>Total</u>
Permanent houses provided by the Council	16	100 temporary 1801 permanent
Houses erected by private enterprise	340	2398
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	356	4299
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Inspection and the Repair of Houses

This is one of the major duties of the Department and with the possible exception of food, the most time-consuming. It is proper that it should be so, conditions under which people have to spend most of their time demand it, and I look forward to the time when we can resume routine inspection of houses to make sure that they are maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. The work which we carried out under this heading consisted of the inspection of houses following complaints from occupants, work in connection with the Unfit Housing programme, and the repair of houses in conjunction with improvements with the aid of grants. Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices B and C.

Rent Act 1957

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received.

The Unfit Housing Programme

The following is the position:-

Number of houses originally in the Programme ..	70
Since added	40
	<hr/>
Total	110
	<hr/>

These have been dealt with as follows:-

	<u>Up to 1962</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>Total</u>
(1) Demolished	53	8	61
(2) Closed wholly or in part ..	9	1	10
(3) Undertakings accepted			
(a) That the premises will not be used for human habitation	3	-	3
(b) That the premises will be brought up to the required standard	33	-	33
(4) Premises brought up to standard and Undertakings or Orders revoked	24	3	27
(5) Awaiting demolition	-	-	5
(6) Awaiting or in the course of re-conditioning	-	-	12
(7) Houses still to be dealt with	-	-	5

None of the houses dealt with were contested in Court or by official enquiry.

Terrace of houses in Morris Road.

A start has not yet been made with the long delayed improvement of these houses.

Modernising houses with the aid of Improvement Grants.

At the beginning of my report I referred to the slow progress being made in this work. However, following receipt of Circular 42/62 from the Minister of Housing and Local Government in August, which, in effect, urged action on lines I suggested in my Annual Reports for the past two years, we made a start on the lines indicated and an area for improvement was chosen. This area included houses of various types, both tenanted and owner-occupied, detached, semi-detached and of a terrace type and was bounded by Farnborough Road, Victoria Road, Union Street and Cove Road and consisted of 293 houses. The survey gave the following results:-

No. of houses in the area	293
No. of houses found to have all the amenities	180
No. of houses requiring all or some of the amenities	113
TOTAL:	293

Bath	Food Store	Hot water supply required			Wash Hand Basin	Int. W.C.	Total No. of Houses
		Bath	Wash Hand Basin	Sink			
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	42
x	x	x	x	x	x		1
x	x	x	x		x	x	11
x		x	x	x	x	x	20
	x	x	x	x~	x	x	1
x	x	x	x		x		2
x		x	x		x	x	1
	x		x	x	x	x	4
	x		x	x	x		1
x		x			x	x	1
	x	x			x	x	1
	x	x	x			x	1
		x	x	x	x	x	2
x			x				1
x		x			x		1
	x	x				x	1
	x	x	x				13
	x			x			3
	x	x					2
	x					x	1
	x						1
x							2
TOTAL							113

A communication was sent to owners and occupiers describing the scheme and asking them to co-operate, and the results are awaited.

The following figures show the progress of the improvement

grant scheme during the year:-

	Standard Grants.	Discretionary Grants.
Applications for Grants pending and brought forward from 1961	14	6
Received during the year	27	9
Approved	18	9
Withdrawn	3	1
Refused	2	3
Pending at end of year	18	2
Amount paid in Grants	£1,154	£1,568.7s.0d.
No. of houses provided with baths	13	
No. of houses provided with washbasins..	13	
No. of houses provided with food stores	10	
No. of houses provided with a hot water supply .	15	
No. of houses provided with an indoor W.C. ..	8	

Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year there were two cases of overcrowding on the Register. Two further cases, one involving a caravan, were added during the year and two cases (both occurring in caravans) were abated. There were thus two cases outstanding at the end of the year. Twenty nine persons were involved in these cases.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

These duties are comprehensive and include all aspects of food and drink inspection, except those Food and Drugs sampling duties carried out by the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority. We are responsible for the inspection for evidence of disease and fitness of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse, the examination as may be necessary of all other foods sold in the district, the supervision of food premises and food vehicles to ensure that food is stored, prepared and sold in a clean and hygienic condition. In conjunction with this inspection work, samples of food and milk and food utensils are regularly taken for bacteriological examination. To be completely effective it should also include the education of food handlers in food hygiene.

The work is described under its different headings.

Milk Supply

There are 30 distributors of milk on the register and all milk sold in Farnborough is designated either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

The Council are Agents for the County Council for the licensing provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960 and the following licences are in force:-

Dealers licensed to use the designation	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	19
Dealers licensed to use the designation	
Pasteurised Milk	19
Dealers licensed to use the designation	
Sterilised Milk	23

Milk Vending Machines

Milk Vending machines were installed on the forecourts of five premises. At the outset, raw T.T. milk was sold, but following unsatisfactory sample reports, the milk was changed to Pasteurised. The use of the machines was discontinued towards the end of the year.

Milk Sampling

During the year 106 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Three failed to reach the required standard. Details are given in Table IV.

TABLE IV
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Class of Milk	Number of Samples Tested	Number of Samples	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	33	32	1
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	7	7	-
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	31	29	2
T.T. (Past.) Channel Islands)	27	27	-
Sterilised Milk	8	8	-
TOTAL	106	103	3

Ice Cream

We had 98 premises registered for the sale and one for the manufacture of ice cream. These latter premises were closed toward the end of the year.

With the introduction of soft ice cream the industry is once again experiencing a major change or development, perhaps in some ways as great as the change which took place when the small manufacturer gave place to the large producer. It requires a re-thinking on procedure and technique and would appear to make the present system of registering premises for the sale and manufacture of ice cream obsolete, as so much of the soft ice cream is prepared on vehicles. However, the ice cream industry is one of the most progressive and co-operative and I feel sure any difficulties will be resolved.

Meat and Other Foods Slaughterhouses

There is one private slaughterhouse in use in the district

at Peabody Road, and the use of these premises increased during the year. Slaughtering is carried out on most days of the week. The premises were improved by the addition of a large cold room.

Meat Inspection

A regular system of meat inspection is carried out in accordance with recommendations laid down in Memo 3 "Meat". 512 visits were made by the Inspectors to inspect meat. 9238 carcasses were examined, an increase of 3,403 over 1961 and 100% meat inspection was maintained.

Incidence of Tuberculosis

The incidence of tuberculosis in cows remained the same as last year, two cases only being found. This is .2% of the cows slaughtered, compared with 34% in 1954.

Cysticercus Bovis

All cattle are inspected for the presence of this parasite and Table V gives details of its incidence in the Farnborough Slaughterhouse. The number of cases of cysticercus bovis increased by two, eleven carcasses were found to be affected compared with nine in 1961. These carcasses either have to be condemned or subjected to refrigeration for a period of not less than two weeks at a temperature not exceeding 14°F., or not less than three weeks at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. We have no refrigeration facilities to deal with carcasses in Farnborough and they are sent elsewhere. They are labelled and the Public Health Inspector of the area where they are taken for refrigeration is notified.

TABLE V
Incidence of Cysticercus Bovis found
in the Farnborough Slaughterhouse

Year	Number Infested		Percentage of cattle Infected	Location of Cysts			
	Bullocks	Cows		Heads	Hearts	Skirt	Tongue
Total for previous six years.	25	18	.416	28	16	-	2
1961	6	3	0.57	6	3	-	1
1962	9	2	0.505	5	8	-	-

Disposal of Condemned Meat

Carcasses and offal found to be unfit for consumption are removed from the slaughter hall to a condemned meat store where it is collected by a contractor for manufacture into fertiliser. A certificate is issued for all meat condemned.

TABLE VI
Table Showing Animals Inspected and
Meat Condemned

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected.	1,151	1,026	349	3,239	3,473
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcases condemned.	2	2	6	6	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	229	378	8	129	687
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	20.0	37.03	4.01	4.1	20.0
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	2	-	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	0.2	-	-	0.06
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	9	2	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	9	2	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

The weight of meat condemned amounted to :-

6 tons 19 cwts. 18 lbs.

Other Foods

The following quantities of other foods were condemned at food shops and food preparing premises:-

1,199 tins of milk, meat, fruit, preserves, vegetables etc.

5 cwts 2 qtrs 1 stone 5 lbs. Meat

28 lbs. Fish

2,590 packets of Frozen Food.

The food was collected and disposed of at the controlled tip under supervision. Most of the frozen food had to be condemned following a refrigeration failure at one of our Supermarkets.

Bakehouses

Four bakehouses are in use. All are comparatively small premises and none are of modern construction. Bread is baked in three of them, but most of our bread is brought into the district from large bakeries situated in other areas.

Food Hygiene

777 visits were paid to premises where food is stored, prepared or sold. Whilst we can ensure structural improvement of these premises and the provision of adequate facilities I do not think we shall obtain satisfactory food hygiene until all workers in the food industry receive special instruction in this subject. This would bring about a greater awareness of its need at all stages and by all grades of personnel. We have only to look at certain outstanding firms to find proof of this. These firms set an example in the industry.

To illustrate the need for care in the cleanliness of equipment and utensils we continued our policy of examining and swabbing knives and equipment, particularly at meat shops. These tests brought about an improvement and we shall intensify and extend this work as soon as we can. Results obtained are given in the following Table:-

Colony Counts per swab	No. of samples	Comments
Under 2,500	87	Satisfactory
2,500 to 1,000,000	20	Unsatisfactory
1,000,000 to 10,000,000	-	
Over 10,000,000	-	

The Food Hygiene Guild was not active during the year.

Complaints of Foreign Bodies and Substances in Food or Food containers.

We continue to receive a number of complaints of this nature. They are not confined to any particular type of food and cover

quite a range. We find that the manufacturers are very concerned at incidents of this type and do their best to find the cause and prevent a recurrence. The following is a list of cases reported:-

1. Bristle or hair in luncheon meat.
2. Broken glass in lemon curd.
3. Foreign matter in milk.
4. Metal in date tart.
5. Mutton cloth in loaf of bread.
6. String in loaf of bread.
7. Wire in steak and kidney pie.
8. Mouldy chicken.
9. Mouldy pies (2 cases)
10. Mouldy sausages (2 cases)

Legal proceedings were taken in the case detailed below. All the others were thoroughly investigated and warning letters sent by the Clerk of the Council.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
Sale of milk containing foreign matter.	Pleaded guilty - Fined £5.

Number and types of Food Trades and premises in the District.

Number of premises	247
Number of food trades carried out in these premises:-	
Milk shops and Distributors	30
Ice Cream	99
Baking	4
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	27
Butchers	22
Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for the manufacture of meat pies, cooked meats and sausages	30
Wet Fish	6
Fried Fish	4
Clubs and Licensed Premises	25
Grocery	70
Greengrocery	53
Confectionery	56
Distribution Depot for Cooked Food	1
	<hr/>
	427
	<hr/>

Adulteration of Food

The County Council is the responsible Authority for administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs, and the Chief Sampling Officer, Mr. J. S. Preston, has kindly supplied the following report and figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the

County Council in the Farnborough Urban District during the year ending the 31st March, 1963:-

1. "During the year ended the 31st March 1963, 46 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the Farnborough Urban District.

2. Milk Samples

Nineteen samples of milk, including four of the Channel Islands' variety, were procured. Only one sample, this being of hot milk, was reported to be unsatisfactory.

The sample was purchased from a cafe and was found on analysis to contain at least 14 per cent added water. The milk had been heated by steam injection and the adulteration had, no doubt, resulted from condensation of the steam. The potential objection to the heating of milk by this method was well known to the management, however, and in the circumstances, legal proceedings were taken. These resulted in the owner of the business being fined £5 and order to pay £5. 1ls. 9d. costs.

3. Miscellaneous samples.

Twenty-seven samples of other food and drugs were obtained, including bread, ice cream, marzipan, meat and fish products, pork sausage meat, soft drinks, spirituous liquors and sweets.

One sample only was unsatisfactory, this being of milk bread which was considered to contain an insufficient proportion of milk solids to warrant the description. The matter was taken up with the bakery firm concerned and it appeared that an assistant had supplied a loaf which was not intended to be sold as milk bread. In view of what appeared to be an inadvertent error on the part of the assistant, a warning was given in this case.

4. General

During routine visits to traders, attention was given to the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act with regard to their application to the labelling and descriptions of food and drugs."

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

There is no doubt a great need for this in many branches of our work. The Medical Officer of Health has referred to it in connection with smoking and cancer and the medical work of the Department and there are many ways in which health education is required in connection with environmental sanitation. Food hygiene is an outstanding example and I refer to it in that section of my report, but it has come to the fore in a relatively new branch of our work, namely that of the hygiene of hairdressing establishments. In this connection, and assisted by the military member of my staff, I have been giving a series of lectures to students in the Hairdressing industry as part of their curriculum for their examinations. This is an interesting development which I feel should be encouraged.

APPENDIX A.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE
INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Housing

Inspections regarding defects or unsatisfactory conditions	654
Overcrowding	10
Verminous or dirty conditions	3
Inspections and Surveys re Improvement Grants.. ..	380

General

Inspections and visits in connection with Infectious Disease cases	23
Water supply	12
Caravan Sites and Moveable dwellings	99
Refuse and salvage disposal	291
Refuse and salvage collection	525
Dustbins and kitchen waste receptacles	149
Accumulations and deposits	23
Ponds, ditches and watercourses	32
Hackney Carriages..	46
Interviews with builders and owners	183
Keeping of animals	38
Piggeries	10
Clean Air Act	45
New drains approved	114
New drains disapproved	15
Visits to works in progress	213
Old drains tested..	23
Old drains inspected	62
Plumbing and sanitary work inspected and tested	134
Visits regarding deposited plans	24
Public sanitary conveniences	8
Work places and offices	3
Theatres and places of entertainment	3
Pet shops..	2
Shops Act	273
Schools (including canteens)	8
Factories	72
Outworkers	10
Noise Abatement Act	17
S.B.A.C. Exhibition	1510
Miscellaneous inspections	48
Swimming Pools	6

Meat and Food Inspection and the
Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles.

Meat Inspection at the slaughterhouse	512
Butchers	121
Fishmongers and poulters	15
Grocers	154
Greengrocers and fruiterers	53
Milk Distributors	5
Milk vehicles	29
Registered ice cream premises	22
Fried fish shops	25

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.
INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Meat and Food Inspection and the Inspection
of Food Premises and Vehicles (Cont'd)

Registered Food preparing premises	33
Restaurants	125
Food vehicles	8
Licensed Premises	60
Canteens	5
Bakehouses	24
Confectioners and Cake Shops	77
Miscellaneous food visits	21

Sampling and Laboratory Examinations

Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination ..	106
Samples of ice cream and allied products	3
Marzipan and Icing	1
Meat Labels	81
Butchers' Equipment	26

Notices Served

Number of Informal Notices served	207
Number of Informal Notices complied with	174
Number of Statutory Notices served	1
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	1

APPENDIX B

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Dwellinghouses

Window and door cills repaired	10
Damp floors replaced by damp-proof floors	8
Floors repaired or renewed	21
Additional window light provided	16
Additional ventilation provided	4
Windows provided with new sashcords	14
Fixed frame windows made to open	1
Windows repaired or replaced	17
Artificial light provided in staircases	7
Staircases repaired or renewed	10
Windows provided in staircases	1
Ceilings provided or repaired	10
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	11
Chimney flues repaired	4
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	1
Dampness abated	10
Houses provided with horizontal damp-proof courses	5
Houses provided with vertical damp-proof courses	8
Rainwater gutters and downpipes provided or repaired	34
Rainwater soakaways constructed or re-made	2
Internal walls rendered with impervious material	15
Walls repointed or repaired	21
External walls rendered with cement	9
Wallplaster repaired	28
Rooms redecorated	5
Permanent ventilation provided to rooms without fireplaces	1
Doors and frames repaired	5
Foodstores provided	14
Foodstores ventilated	4
Roofs repaired or renewed	24
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	13
Fuel stores provided or repaired	3
Insanitary or defective sinks replaced by glazed sinks	5
Sink surrounds cemented or tiled	4
Yards or paths repaired	5
Defective dustbins renewed	148
Overcrowding abated	2
Verminous or dirty houses cleansed	1
Hot water supply provided	17
Water services repaired	7
Flashings repaired or renewed	7
Airbricks renewed and additional underfloor ventilation provided	2

Drainage and Sanitation

Houses completely re-drained	6
Houses provided with main drainage	12

APPENDIX B (Cont'd)

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Drainage and Sanitation (Cont'd.)

Drains repaired or reconstructed	9
Choked drains cleansed	5
New inspection chambers constructed	2
Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed	3
New Covers and frames fitted to inspection chambers ..	4
Soil or ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	1
Cesspools abolished	8
New cesspools constructed	1
Additional water closets provided	8
Insanitary waste pipes replaced by new trapped lead waste pipes discharging into gullies	4
Sink waste pipes repaired	2
Houses provided with bathrooms	16
Pail closets replaced by fresh water closets	3
Trough closets replaced by fresh water closets	12
Insanitary urinals replaced by satisfactory urinals ..	2
Surface water drainage improved	16
Internal water closets provided with light and ventilation	2
Fixtures and fittings repaired or renewed..	9
Buildings and structures of water closets repaired ..	5

Food Premises

Accumulation of refuse removed	1
Constant supply of hot water provided	19
Floors repaired or renewed	6
Walls repaired or redecorated	6
Ceilings repaired	1
New impervious benches or tables provided	6
Sinks provided	5
Soap, clean towels and nailbrushes provided	20
Wash basins provided	17
Additional protection provided for food	2
Windows repaired	1
Floors cleansed	2
Wash Hands notices provided	1
Rooms cleansed and decorated	24
Additional ventilation provided	6
Doors repaired	1
Facilities provided for storing waste food	1
Equipment cleansed on request	4
Sanitary conveniences disconnected from food rooms ..	1
Additional light provided	2
Other contraventions remedied	9

APPENDIX B (Cont'd.)

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Factories, Workplaces and Shops

Miscellaneous

Smoke nuisances abated	1
Deposits of refuse removed	5
Nuisances from caravans abated	4

APPENDIX C

THE FACTORIES ACT 1961

FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT
MECHANICAL POWER

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	3	3	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	88	61	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	27	-	-	-
	118	64	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

<u>Particulars</u>	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation.	1	-	1	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	1	1	-

APPENDIX C (continued)

THE FACTORIES ACT 1961

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 & 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	Notices served	Prose- cutions
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.,) Cleaning) and) Washing	6	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	-	-	-	-	-

